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OCTOBER 22, 1877.

A New Locality for Analcite.—Dr. A. E. FOOTE called attention to the fact that Analcite had been found at Falls of Schuylkill,—a new locality for that mineral.

NOVEMBER 26, 1877.

On the Measurement of Plane Angles.—Mr. LEWIS described a simple and quick way of measuring plane angles in minerals. It was a method which he had found very useful in the measurement of all edge angles, of cleavage and striation angles, the angles of markings and dendrites in mica, and of other flat angles to which a goniometer could not conveniently be applied.

A paper protractor was constructed, the radii of which, distant each from each 1° , were continued from the circumference to the centre. Horizontal lines, about twenty in number, are drawn across these, parallel to the radius 0° and at right angles to the radius 90° . These lines being parallel, the angles formed by the intersection of any radius with each of them are equal. In order to measure the angle of a crystal, it is laid on the protractor, one of its edges is made parallel to a horizontal line, and then the crystal is slid along that line until the other edge, forming with the first the angle to be measured, becomes parallel to one of the intersecting radii. The desired angle is now read off on the circumference of the protractor. Angles approaching 90° are read on one of the upper horizontal lines, while those of less amplitude are read correspondingly farther down. A magnifying lens is conveniently used to determine the exact coincidence of the edges of the crystal with the lines of the protractor. Very large crystals as well as crystals as small as a millimetre in diameter can be measured in this way.

It was found that this method of measurement was very convenient, and, if the protractor had been carefully made, was exact to within $30'$; while it applied to those cases in which neither the reflective nor the hand goniometer could be used.

DECEMBER 17, 1877.

On an Exfoliating Talc.—Mr. HENRY CARVILL LEWIS described a variety of talc, occurring at the soapstone quarry above Manayunk, which is in some respects new. It occurs in fan-like crystals in Dolomite, and is much more similar to Pyrophyllite than to common talc. It moreover differs from common talc by exfoliating when held in the flame of a candle or Bunsen burner, and was, therefore, at first mistaken for Pyrophyllite. In the closed